



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW HEMIRAMPHID.

BY HENRY W. FOWLER.

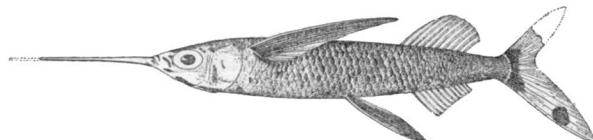
The specimen described below was found among a miscellaneous collection of small and young fishes presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia many years ago by Dr. William H. Jones, of the United States Navy.

I propose a new genus and species for this specimen after a comparison with equally small examples, some smaller, of *Hyporhamphus* and *Hemiramphus*. These seem to differ but little from the adults, and that principally in the shorter beak, which is absent altogether in some. Perhaps a comparison of the adults and young of the other members of the *Hemirampidae* may result in still greater differences.

The specimen in question is strikingly like *Fodiator acutus* (Cuvier and Valenciennes), which it resembles in many respects, though differing altogether in having a beak one and a half times the length of the head. The young of all the *Exocetidae* examined do not differ materially from the adults, and it seems hardly likely that a beak as long as the present specimen possesses is developed in the young of *Fodiator*. Undoubtedly we have in this specimen an annectant form between *Euleptorhamphus* among the *Hemirampidae* and *Fodiator* among the *Exocetidae*.

HEMIEXOCETUS gen. nov.

Body moderately elongate, compressed and covered with rather large deciduous scales. The sides of the body are more or less rounded and not especially flattened or compressed. The dorsal and ventral lines are more or less parallel. The upper jaw is very short, and the lower jaw is produced into a long, pointed, slender



beak, at least one and a half times as long as the head. Teeth minute. Head large and the eye is also large. No finlets. Caudal forked and the lower lobe much the longest and strongest. D. and A. more or less similar, and the origin of the former in

advance of the latter. P. very long, reaching the origin of the D. V. very long, reaching half-way in the space between their own origins and the base of the caudal.

Hemixocetus caudimaculatus sp. nov.

No. 7,508. Type. Taken in lat. 23° N. long. 106° W. (Mazatlan, Mexico). Dr. William H. Jones.

The form of the body is somewhat elongate, moderately compressed, with the sides more or less rounded, and with the dorsal and ventral profile lines equally convex. The greatest depth of the body is nearly median, and it is contained in the total length (exclusive of the beak and the caudal) about six times. The head is large and compressed, not very broad above, and contained in the body (as measured before) about four times. The eye is large and superior, and it is contained in the head (exclusive of the beak) about three times. The eye is also greater than the interorbital space. The mouth is small and superior, and furnished with minute teeth. Opercles large. The origin of the P. is superior, level with the upper part of the eye, and near the branchial aperture. Branchial apertures large. The P. are exceedingly large and long, reaching at least to the origin of the D., and thus for about half the length of the V. The origin of the V. is nearer the branchial aperture than the base of the caudal, and the fins reach posteriorly for at least half the distance between their own bases and the base of the caudal. The origin of the D. in advance of that of the A., the fins similar, but the longest rays of the former equal to the depth of the body at that point. The general color of the body is a rich plumbeous brown above and silvery beneath. The upper or outer rays of the P., except the first, are blackish. The first ray of the P., together with the 5 basal rays, white. D. and A. brownish. V. edged upon the outer and inner rays with white, the inner rays blackish like the same of the P. Caudal whitish, except the bases of the rays and the jet black spot upon the outer portion of the lower lobe. The body was covered with rather large scales, but as the squamation is injured I am unable to give any count. Traces of a lateral line existed upon the inferior scales along the sides of the ventral region. D. 10, A. 11, P. 11.

This small example measures 25 mm. from the tip of the upper jaw to the base of the caudal.